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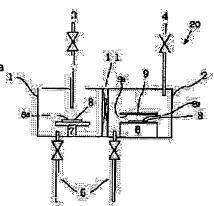
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# (54) APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR SILICON FILM FORMING

## (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a silicon film forming apparatus capable of forming a silicon film having uniform film quality. SOLUTION: This silicon film forming apparatus 20 is one in which a substrate 8 coated with a semiconductor raw material liquid is heated by a heater 6 to form a silicon film on the substrate 8 and is arranged at a position confronting a coated face 8a of the semiconductor raw material liquid of the substrate 8, and comprises a silicon-adhering member 9. having a raw material adhering face 9a for adhering an evaporated semiconductor raw material from the coated face 8a due to heating.



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#### **CLAIMS**

# [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The silicon film formation equipment characterized by to have the silicon adhesion member which has the raw material adhesion side to which the semi-conductor raw material which it was arranged in the spreading side of the semi-conductor raw material liquid of a base and the location which counter in the silicon film formation equipment which the base with which semi-conductor raw material liquid was applied heats [ equipment ] with a heating means, and makes the silicon film form on a base, and evaporated from a spreading side with heating makes adhere.

[Claim 2] Silicon film formation equipment according to claim 1 with which it becomes only from a liquid-like raw material, or consists of a solution of a raw material, and it is formed and semi-conductor raw material liquid becomes so that the raw material adhesion side of a silicon adhesion member may have predetermined spacing from the spreading side of the semi-conductor raw material liquid of a base and may cover a base at least in the case of heating.

[Claim 3] Silicon film formation equipment according to claim 1 or 2 whose raw material adhesion side of a silicon adhesion member is the member of the shape of tabular or a mesh formed a plane or in the shape of a bowl.

[Claim 4] Silicon film formation equipment of any one publication of claim 1-3 with which the raw material adhesion side of a silicon adhesion member has spacing of 5-180mm, and counters with the spreading side of the semi-conductor raw material liquid of a base.

[Claim 5] Silicon film formation equipment of any one publication of claim 1-4 which is set up and becomes so that the temperature of a silicon adhesion member may become lower than the temperature of the spreading side of the semi-conductor raw material liquid of a base in case the vaporized semi-conductor raw material is made to adhere.

[Claim 6] Silicon film formation equipment of any one publication of claim 1-5 which has the area which is sufficient for a raw material adhesion side projecting the projection shadow of a base at least.

[Claim 7] The silicon film formation approach characterized by using the equipment of any one publication of claim 1-6 in the silicon film formation approach of making the silicon film forming on this

base with heating after applying semi-conductor raw material liquid on a base.

[Claim 8] Semi-conductor raw material liquid is a general formula Sin Rm Syi (the integer of n>=1 and R are chosen from the group which n becomes from hydrogen and an organic radical independently, respectively.). For a silyl radical, m+i=2n+2, and m, the integer of m>=0 and i are [Sy] the integer or SiqRt Syw (the integer of q>=3 and R are chosen from the group which q becomes from hydrogen and an organic radical independently, respectively.) of i>=0. Sy the integer of t>=0, and w for a silyl radical, t+w=2q, and t The integer of w>=0, and Sin Xk Hj (X — a halogen atom, k+j=2n+2, and k — the integer of k>=1 —) It is the formation approach of the silicon film according to claim 7 which is the compound by which j is expressed with the integer of j>=0, and n is expressed with the integer or Siq Xy Hz (the integer of z>=0 and q are [ X / a halogen atom, y+z=2q, and y ] the integer of q>=3 for the integer of y>=1, and z) of n>=1.

[Claim 9] The silicon film formation approach according to claim 7 or 8 that formation of the silicon film is performed in an inert gas ambient atmosphere.

[Claim 10] The silicon film formation approach of any one publication of nine from claim 7 to which a pressure is performed for formation of the silicon film in the controlled atmosphere of 10 or more kPas. [Claim 11] The silicon film formation approach of any one publication of ten from claim 7 by which spreading of semi-conductor raw material liquid is performed by the spreading thickness of 1 micrometers or more on a base.

## [Translation done.]

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#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

# [Detailed Description of the Invention]

#### [0001]

[Industrial Application] Especially this invention relates to the silicon film formation equipment about the silicon film and the silicon film formation approach of using for photo-electric-conversion equipment, photo conductors, etc., such as LSI, a thin film transistor, and a solar battery, about silicon film formation equipment and the silicon film formation approach.

## [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] the heat CVD (Chemical Vapor Deposition) using silane gas as the formation approach of the former and polycrystalline silicon film (the "poly-Si film" is called hereafter) or the amorphous silicon film (the "a-Si film" is called hereafter) — law, the plasma—CVD method, the optical CVD method, etc. are used, generally, a heat CVD method is used for formation of the poly-Si film, and the plasma CVD method is widely used for formation of the a-Si film.

[0003] As a CVD method using high order silane gas, the approach (JP,4-62073,B) of pyrolyzing high order silane gas under the pressure more than atmospheric pressure, the approach (JP,5-469,B) of pyrolyzing annular silane gas, the approach (JP,60-26665,A) using branching silane gas, the method (JP,5-56852,B) of performing Heat CVD below 480 degrees C using the high order silane gas more than trishiran, etc. are proposed. However, the film which can be formed with these CVD methods is a-Si film, and there are the following troubles in these CVD methods.

[0004] That is, in order to use \*\* gaseous phase reaction, a particle occurs in a gaseous phase, and problems, such as contamination of silicon film formation equipment and a yield fall of a device, are produced. \*\* In order to use a raw material by the gas, it is hard to obtain the film which has good step coverage on the base which has irregularity in a front face. \*\* A silicon film formation rate is slow and a throughput is low. \*\* In a plasma—CVD method, equipment complicated [ a RF generator etc. ] and expensive is needed. \*\* It is needed [ expensive high vacuum equipment ] etc.

[0005] Then, in order to avoid the problem of these \*\*s to \*\*, the method of using the raw material of the shape of a liquid instead of gaseous phase reaction is proposed. For example, after applying a liquid high order silane on a base, carry out a temperature up, and make it pass through the heat history including a temperature up process, and a decomposition reaction is carried out within the spreading film. The thing (JP,7-267621,A) which makes the silicon film form on a base, general formula-(SiR) n- (a with a carbon numbers of two or more in which, as for R, at least hydrogen and beta have hydrogen alkyl

group, and a phenyl group ---) After applying on a substrate the solution of the polysilane expressed with at least one sort chosen from the group which consists of a silyl radical, there are some (JP,9-237927.A) which separate silicon by the pyrolysis.

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The membraneous quality of the silicon film used for photoelectric-conversion equipment, photo conductors, etc., such as LSI, a thin film transistor, and a solar battery, formed on the substrate needs to be uniform within the film. however, by the approach by spreading of a raw material with high vapor pressure, such as a liquid high order silane, and thermal decomposition The layer which the applied semi-conductor raw material liquid carries out thermal polymerization with heating, and the silicon film is formed from the interface side of semi-conductor raw material liquid and a substrate, and comes to grow up on a substrate (a "liquid phase growth phase" is called), It evaporates with heating from a spreading side, and after the evaporation from a spreading side is settled, in order for some semi-conductor raw materials diffused in the ambient atmosphere to build multilayer structure with the layer (a "vapor growth layer" is called) formed by carrying out thermal polymerization on the substrate, uniform membraneous quality is not obtained. This is the same not only when the raw material which becomes only from a liquid-like raw material is used, but even when the solution of the raw material which dissolved the raw material in the solvent is used. [0007] This invention is made in view of the above-mentioned trouble, avoids the above-mentioned

problem of \*\* to \*\*, and offers the silicon film formation equipment and the silicon film formation approach membraneous quality can form the uniform silicon film.

[8000]

[Means for Solving the Problem] It is arranged in the spreading side of the semi-conductor raw material liquid of a base, and the location which counter, and the silicon film formation equipment characterized by to have the silicon adhesion member which has the raw material adhesion side to which the semiconductor raw material which evaporated from a spreading side with heating makes adhere is offered in the silicon film formation equipment which the base with which semi-conductor raw material liquid was applied heats [ equipment ] with a heating means, and makes the silicon film form on a base according to this invention.

[0009] In case make the solution of the semi-conductor raw material of the shape of a liquid with high vapor pressure, such as a liquid high order silane, or a semi-conductor raw material apply, heat and disassemble on a base with the silicon film formation equipment of this invention in this way and the silicon film forms, the silicon particle and the semi-conductor raw material which evaporated with heating from a spreading side can make adhere to the semi-conductor raw material liquid spreading side of a base, and the raw material adhesion side of the silicon adhesion member arranged in the location which counters. Thereby, on a base, the silicon film which consists only of a layer (liquid phase growth phase) of the thermal polymerization film with which the high order silane of the applied semi-conductor raw material liquid etc. carried out thermal polymerization, and was formed in coating liquid can be formed. Therefore, formation of the multilayer structure of the silicon which consists of a vapor growth layer and a liquid phase growth phase on a base can be prevented, and membraneous quality can obtain the uniform silicon film.

[0010]

--- [Embodiment of the Invention] The chamber to which the silicon film formation equipment of this invention contains a base at least, The base support means which supports a base, and a heating means to heat the base supported by the supporter, It has the silicon adhesion member to which the semiconductor raw material which it was arranged in a raw material liquid supply means to supply semiconductor raw material liquid to the base in a chamber, the pressure regulation means which pressurizes and decompresses the inside of a chamber with inert gas, the spreading side of the semi-conductor raw material liquid of a base, and the location which counters, and was evaporated with heating is made to adhere.

[0011] As for a chamber, what consists of two rooms of the spreading room which applies semiconductor raw material liquid to the base in a chamber, and the film production room which heats the base with which semi-conductor raw material liquid was applied, and forms the silicon film on a base is desirable. It is desirable to have a base conveyance means to convey the base with which the inside of a chamber was isolated in the two above-mentioned rooms with the gate valve in this case, and semi-conductor raw material liquid was applied at the spreading room in a film production room. As a base conveyance means, a robot device, a conveyor, etc. equipped with the manipulator are mentioned. As for a spreading room, it is desirable to have the device for developing uniformly the semi-conductor raw material liquid supplied to the base on a base, for example, a spin coater.

[0012] Although a base conveyance means becomes unnecessary in performing spreading of semiconductor raw material liquid, and heating of a base by one room, the optimal location and allocation of the device of raw material liquid expansion of a spin coater etc., a heating means, and a raw material liquid supply means is needed. As for a base support means, what can prevent the variation rate of a base is desirable by supporting a base at an angle of predetermined horizontally so that the spreading side of the base which applied semi-conductor raw material liquid may counter a silicon adhesion member, laying a base in adhesion, grasping, a screw stop, or a horizontal plane at susceptor, and inserting into a fixed frame.

[0013] In case the vaporized semi-conductor raw material is made to adhere, it is indispensable to be set up so that the temperature of a silicon adhesion member may become lower than the temperature of the spreading side of the semi-conductor raw material liquid of a base. For this reason, it is desirable that a heating means is arranged so that a silicon adhesion member may consist of a base a distance side. As for a heating means, what can be raised to the temperature from which the solid-state compound of a semi-conductor raw material serves as a liquid so that spreading of semi-conductor raw material liquid may be possible is desirable. A ceramic heater, an infrared lamp, etc. are mentioned as an example of a heating means.

[0014] As for the silicon adhesion member by this invention, it is desirable to be arranged so that it may have predetermined spacing from the spreading side of the semi-conductor raw material liquid of a base and a base may be covered at least in the case of heating. The semi-conductor raw material liquid evaporated from the spreading side is the member to which the gaseous-phase product which comes to carry out thermal polymerization in an ambient atmosphere is made to adhere, and, as for a silicon adhesion member, what has the suitable adhesion side to which a gaseous-phase product is made to adhere is desirable. A quartz etc. is mentioned as the quality of the material of a silicon adhesion member.

[0015] As for the raw material adhesion side of a silicon adhesion member, it is desirable to consist of members of the shape of tabular or a mesh formed a plane or in the shape of a bowl. Although the part where the adhesion side of these silicon adhesion members counters with the spreading side of the semi-conductor raw material liquid of a base serves as a principal plane, the field or side face of the opposite side can also turn into an adhesion side. As for a raw material adhesion side, it is desirable to be arranged so that it may have spacing of 5-180mm and may counter with the spreading side of the semi-conductor raw material liquid of a base. Moreover, as for a raw material adhesion side, it is desirable to have the area which is sufficient for projecting the projection shadow of a base at least. -- [0016] Although a raw-material-adhesion-side can make the semi-conductor raw material evaporated when forming in the plane adhere to homogeneity, if it forms in the shape of a bowl, it can prevent the diffusion to the direction which is parallel to a field. If a mesh-like member is furthermore used for a raw material adhesion side, the pressure buildup in the bowl produced when it forms in the shape of a bowl etc. can be stopped. Although especially the configuration of the mesh which constitutes a mesh is not limited, a grid (rectangle), a polygon, a circle, an ellipse, etc. are mentioned, for example. Especially a diameter, width of face, etc. of a wire rod that constitute the aperture (magnitude) of the eye of a mesh and a network are not limited.

[0017] The semi-conductor raw material liquid in this invention becomes only from a liquid-like raw material, or consists of a solution of a raw material. Semi-conductor raw material liquid is a general formula Sin Rm Syi (the integer of n>=1 and R are chosen from the group which n becomes from hydrogen and an organic radical independently, respectively.). For a silyl radical, m+i=2n+2, and m, the integer of m>=0 and i are [Sy] the integer or Siq Rt Syw (the integer of q>=3 and R are chosen from the group which q becomes from hydrogen and an organic radical independently, respectively.) of i>=0. Sy the integer of t>=0, and w for a silyl radical, t+w=2q, and t The integer of w>=0, and Sin Xk Hj (X — a halogen atom, k+j=2n+2, and k — the integer of k>=1 —) It is the compound by which j is expressed with the integer of j>=0, and n is expressed with the integer or Siq Xy Hz (the integer of z>=0 and q are [X / a halogen atom, y+z=2q, and y] the integer of q>=3 for the integer of y>=1, and z) of p>=1. In addition, the above-mentioned general formula Siq Rt Syw And Siq Xy Hz A compound shows an annular silane derivative.

[0018] Ethyl, t-butyl, octadecyl, phenyl, etc. are mentioned as the above-mentioned organic radical. As a semi-conductor raw material compound containing these organic radicals SiH3 (C18H37) [an octadecyl silane] Si (C two H5) [a tetraethyl silane]4 tetraphenylsilane [Si (C six H5)4] 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, and 6-dodeca t-butyl hexa silane [Si6 H2 12 (C(CH3) 3)] OKUTADEKAECHIRUOKUTA silane [Si8 18 (C two H5)] OKUTA t-butyl cyclo tetra-silane [Si4 8 (C(CH3) 3)] Normal tetra-silane (n-Si four H10), A normal PENTA silane (n-Si5H12), a normal hexa silane (n-Si six H14), A normal hepta-silane (n-Si seven H16), a cyclo PENTA silane (Si five H10), a cyclohexa silane (Si six H12), a cyclo deca silane (Si10H20), etc. are mentioned. A fluorine, chlorine, a bromine, etc. are mentioned as the above-mentioned halogen atom. As a semi-conductor raw material compound containing these halogen atoms, a TORIBUROMO silane (Si3 Cl12), etc. are mentioned. These compounds may be used independently and may be used as mixture.

[0019] The normal tetra-silane among the above-mentioned compounds (n-Si four H10), A normal PENTA silane (n-Si five H12), a normal hexa silane (n-Si six H14), A normal hepta-silane (n-Si seven H16), a cyclo PENTA silane (Si five H10), A cyclohexa silane (Si six H12), a TORIBUROMO silane (SiHBr3), A hexa chloro disilane (Si2 Cl6), octafluoro trishiran (Si three F8), an octadecyl silane (SiH3 (C18H37)) and tetraethyl silane (C2H5) Si 4 etc. — and although each compound itself can be applied to a base since it is a liquid in ordinary temperature, these isomers may be melted to a solvent and may be used as a solution. Toluene, a xylene, the petroleum ether, etc. are mentioned to this solvent. [0020] Moreover, the normal deca silane among the above-mentioned compounds (n-Si10H22), A cyclo deca silane (Si10H20), a dodeca chloro PENTA silane (Si5 Cl12), A tetraphenylsilane (Si4 (C six H5)), 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5 and 6, and 6-dodeca t-butyl hexa silane (Si6 H2 12 (C(CH3) 3)), In ordinary temperature, since it is a solid-state, an OKUTADEKAECHIRUOKUTA silane (Si8 18 (C two H5)), an OKUTA t-butyl cyclo tetra-silane (Si4 8 (C(CH3) 3)), etc. melt each compound to a solvent, and use these isomers as a solution. Toluene, a xylene, the petroleum ether, etc. are mentioned to this solvent. [0021] Semi-conductor raw material liquid can be applied to a base by raising ambient temperature to the temperature from which these compounds serve as a liquid. As for formation of the silicon film by this invention, it is desirable to be carried out in an inert gas ambient atmosphere. Helium, neon, an argon, a xenon, etc. are mentioned as inert gas. The pressure of the inert gas under an inert gas ambient atmosphere is 10 or more kPas preferably.

[0022] According to this invention, after applying semi-conductor raw material liquid on a base, in the silicon film formation approach of making the silicon film forming on this base with heating, it is desirable that spreading of semi-conductor raw material liquid is performed by the spreading thickness of 1 micrometers or more on a base. The spreading thickness on the base of semi-conductor raw material liquid is adjusted and controlled by the amount of feeding to a raw material expansion device [ to the base top by the rotational speed of a spin coater, turnover time, etc. ], and base top. After applying the semi-conductor raw material liquid by this invention on a base, as silicon film formation equipment which

makes the silicon film form on this base with heating, equipment as shown in drawing 1 or drawing 2 is mentioned, for example, and the above-mentioned purpose is attained by the process shown below. [0023] In order to form the silicon film by this invention, first, a base (substrate) is fixed in the chamber for film production, and the solution of semi-conductor raw material liquid, i.e., a liquid-like semi-conductor raw material, or a semi-conductor raw material is preferably applied to the thickness of 1 micrometers or more on the surface of a base. Next, a base and a spreading side are heated with a heating means. At this time, in coating liquid, by thermal polymerization, the silicon film forms, and it grows up from an interface side with coating liquid, semi-conductor raw material liquid, and a substrate, and deposits on a substrate as a liquid phase growth phase. Conventionally, it evaporates from a spreading side, and after the evaporation from a spreading side is settled, it will adhere on a liquid phase growth phase to some semi-conductor raw materials diffused in the ambient atmosphere, and it will carry out thermal polymerization with heating.

[0024] Moreover, in order for some semi-conductor raw materials diffused in the ambient atmosphere to form the silicon film of the multilayer structure in which carries out thermal polymerization in an ambient atmosphere (inside of a gaseous phase) with the radiant heat from the heat source of a base, a heater, etc., and serves as a vapor growth layer, and deposits on said liquid phase growth phase, and a liquid phase growth phase and a vapor growth layer come to carry out a laminating, formation of uniform membraneous quality was difficult for it. In this invention, since the gaseous—phase product which serves as a vapor growth layer and is deposited on said liquid phase growth phase is made to adhere to the silicon adhesion member arranged in the spreading side of a substrate, and the location which counters alternatively, the uniform silicon film of the membraneous quality which only a liquid phase growth phase comes to deposit can be formed.

[0025]

[Example] Hereafter, each example of this invention is explained concretely.

The equipment 20 shown in <u>drawing 1</u> as a <example 1> experimental device was used. Equipment 20 has the spreading room 1 and the film production room 2 which were formed in the chamber, and both [ these ] \*\* are isolated possible [ disconnection ] with the gate valve 11. The spreading room 1 is equipped with gas supply Rhine 4 and exhaust air Rhine, and the film production room 2 is equipped with 5 for the supply line 3 of semi-conductor raw material liquid, and exhaust air Rhine 5. Moreover, in the spreading room 1, the tabular silicon adhesion member 9 with a spin coater 7 made [ as / counter / the quartz substrate 8 laid on the heating heater 6 and the heating heater 6 ] from a quartz to which into the film production room 2 is installed. Plane raw material adhesion side 9a is formed in the field where the silicon adhesion member 9 counters spreading side 8a of a substrate 8.

[0026] The heating heater 6 consists of a ceramic heater which has a heating surface in a drawing Nakagami side. The base support means which inserts the laid quartz substrate 8 in a fixed frame, and fixes a substrate 8 is formed in the drawing Nakagami side of a spin coater 7, and the heating surface of the heating heater 6, respectively (not shown). Furthermore, it has a base conveyance means to open the spreading room 1 and the film production room 2 for free passage, and to convey the substrate 8 on a spin coater 7 on the heating heater 6 (not shown).

[0027] The liquid high order silane mixed liquor of a normal tetra-silane, a normal PENTA silane, and a normal hexa silane was used as semi-conductor raw material liquid, and the film was produced in the procedure shown below. First, where a gate valve 11 is opened, after carrying out evacuation of the spreading room 1 and the film production room 2 up to 2x10 to 4 Pa, gaseous helium was introduced from gas supply Rhine 4 to 40kPa(s). Next, it is 3 on [ from semi-conductor feeding Rhine 3 ] the quartz substrate 8 1.6cm of liquid high order silane mixed liquor of a normal tetra-silane, a normal PENTA silane, and a normal hexa silane. After being dropped, it applied all over the quartz substrate 8 by the spin coater. Next, again, gaseous helium was introduced in the spreading room 1 and the film production room 2 from gas supply Rhine 4, and it pressurized to 100kPa. Next, the quartz substrate 8 was moved on the heating heater 6, and the gate valve 11 was closed.

[0028] Then, gaseous helium was exhausted from exhaust air Rhine 5, and the pressure in the film production room 2 was set to 40kPa(s). The temperature up of the quartz substrate 8 was carried out to 600 degrees C at 100 degrees C/m, substrate temperature was held for 30 minutes at 600 degrees C, and the silicon film was made to form on the quartz substrate 8. Suitably, between a temperature up and temperature maintenance, gaseous helium was exhausted from exhaust air Rhine 5, and it maintained the pressure in the film production room 2 at 40kPa(s). Silicon had adhered to the silicon adhesion member 9 after film production termination. Multilayer structure was not accepted when the crosssection structure of the silicon film obtained on the substrate 8 was observed with the transmission electron microscope.

[0029] The temperature up of the <example 2> glass substrate 8 was carried out to 450 degrees C at 100 degrees C/m, and the silicon film was made to form like an example 1 except having held substrate temperature for 30 minutes at 450 degrees C. Silicon had adhered to the silicon adhesion member 9 after film production termination. Multilayer structure was not accepted when the cross-section structure of the silicon film obtained on the substrate 8 was observed with the transmission electron microscope.

[0030] The toluene solution of an OKUTA t-butyl cyclo tetra-silane (Si4 8 (C(CH3) 3)) is used as <example 3> semi-conductor raw material liquid. Since toluene was evaporated after applying this on a glass substrate 8, the temperature up of the glass substrate 8 was carried out to 450 degrees C at 100 degrees C/m, and the silicon film was made to form like an example 1 except having held substrate temperature for 30 minutes at 450 degrees C. Silicon had adhered to the silicon adhesion member 9 after film production termination. Multilayer structure was not accepted when the cross-section structure of the silicon film obtained on the substrate 8 was observed with the transmission electron microscope.

[0031] Since the petroleum ether was evaporated after applying this on a glass substrate 8, using the petroleum ether solution of a dodeca chloro PENTA silane (Si5 Ci12) as <example 4> semi-conductor raw material liquid, the temperature up of the glass substrate 8 was carried out to 450 degrees C at 100 degrees C/m, and the silicon film was made to form like an example 1 except having held substrate temperature for 30 minutes at 450 degrees C. Silicon had adhered to the silicon adhesion member 9 after film production termination. Multilayer structure was not accepted when the cross-section structure of the silicon film obtained on the substrate 8 was observed with the transmission electron microscope.

[0032] The equipment 30 shown in drawing 2 as a <example 5> experimental device was used. The spreading room 1 of equipment 30 is equipped with semi-conductor feeding Rhine 3 and exhaust air Rhine 5, and the film production room 2 is equipped with gas supply Rhine 4 and exhaust air Rhine 5. Moreover, in the spreading room 1, the mesh-like silicon adhesion member 10 is installed so that a spin coater 7 may cover the quartz substrate 8 laid on the heating heater 6 and the heating heater 6 in the film production room 2. The mesh-like silicon adhesion member 10 is formed in the shape of a bowl by being made from a quartz, and the front face of the wire rod which constitutes a mesh is set to raw material adhesion side 10a. The liquid high order silane mixed liquor of a normal tetra-silane, a normal PENTA silane, and a normal hexa silane was used as semi-conductor raw material liquid, and the film was produced in the procedure shown below.

10033] First, where a gate valve 11 is opened, after carrying out evacuation of the spreading room 1 and the film production room 2 up to 2x10 to 4 Pa, gaseous helium was introduced from gas supply Rhine 4 to 40kPa(s). Next, it is 3 on [ from semi-conductor feeding Rhine 3 ] the quartz substrate 8 1.6cm of liquid high order silane mixed liquor of a normal tetra-silane, a normal PENTA silane, and a normal hexa silane. After being dropped, it applied all over quartz substrate 8 by the spin coater. Next, gaseous helium was again pressurized from gas supply Rhine 4 to installation and 100kPa in the spreading room 1 and the film production room 2. Next, the quartz substrate 8 was moved on the heating heater 6, and the gate valve 11 was closed.

[0034] Then, gaseous helium was exhausted from exhaust air Rhine 5, and the pressure in the film production room 2 was set to 40kPa(s). The temperature up of the quartz substrate 8 was carried out to 600 degrees C at 100 degrees C/m, substrate temperature was held for 30 minutes at 600 degrees C, and the silicon film was made to form on the quartz substrate 8. During a temperature up and temperature maintenance, suitably, gaseous helium was exhausted from exhaust air Rhine 5, and the pressure in the film production room 2 was maintained at 40kPa(s). Silicon had adhered to the silicon adhesion member 9 after film production termination. Multilayer structure was not accepted when the cross-section structure of the silicon film obtained on the substrate 8 was observed with the transmission electron microscope.

[0035] The temperature up of the <example 6> glass substrate 8 was carried out to 450 degrees C at 100 degrees C/m, and the silicon film was made to form like an example 3 except having held substrate temperature for 30 minutes at 450 degrees C. Silicon had adhered to the silicon adhesion member 9 after film production termination. Multilayer structure was not accepted when the cross-section structure of the silicon film obtained on the substrate 8 was observed with the transmission electron microscope.

[0036] In order to compare formation of the silicon film by the silicon film formation equipment of <example of comparison> this invention with formation of the silicon film by conventional silicon film formation equipment, the silicon film was formed using the conventional silicon film formation equipment 100 shown in drawing 3. Equipment 100 differs at the point which is not equipped with the member which is equivalent to the silicon adhesion members 9 and 10 as contrasted with the silicon film formation equipments 20 and 30 of this invention. The liquid high order silane mixed liquor of a normal tetra-silane, a normal PENTA silane, and a normal hexa silane was used as semi-conductor raw material liquid, and the silicon film was formed in the procedure shown below.

[0037] First, where a gate valve 11 is opened, after carrying out evacuation of the spreading room 1 and the film production room 2 up to 2x10 to 4 Pa, gaseous helium was introduced from gas supply Rhine 4 to 40kPa(s). Next, it is 3 on [ from semi-conductor feeding Rhine 3 ] the quartz substrate 8 1.6cm of liquid high order silane mixed liquor of a normal tetra-silane, a normal PENTA silane, and a normal hexa silane. After being dropped, it applied all over quartz substrate 8 by the spin coater. Next, again, gaseous helium was introduced in the spreading room 1 and the film production room 2 from gas supply Rhine 4, it pressurized to 100kPa, the quartz substrate 8 was moved on the heating heater 6, and the gate valve 11 was closed. Then, gaseous helium was exhausted from exhaust air Rhine 5, the pressure in the film production room 2 was set to 40kPa(s), the temperature up of the quartz substrate 8 was carried out to 600 degrees C at 100 degrees C/m, substrate temperature was held for 30 minutes at 600 degrees C, and the silicon film was made to form on the quartz substrate 8. During a temperature up and temperature maintenance, suitably, gaseous helium was exhausted from exhaust air Rhine 5, and the pressure in the film production room 2 was maintained at 40kPa(s). When the cross-section structure of the silicon film obtained on the quartz substrate 8 was observed with the transmission electron microscope, having had multilayer structure from which crystallinity differs was admitted.

[0038]
[Effect of the Invention] In case according to this invention the solution of the semi-conductor raw material of the shape of a liquid with high vapor pressure, such as a liquid high order silane, or a semi-conductor raw material is made to apply, heat and disassemble on a base and the silicon film\_is formed, the silicon particle and the semi-conductor raw material which were evaporated with heating from the spreading side can be made to adhere to the semi-conductor raw material liquid spreading side of a base, and the raw material adhesion side of the silicon adhesion member arranged in the location which counters. Thereby, on a base, the silicon film which consists only of a layer (liquid phase growth phase) of the thermal polymerization film with which the high order silane of the applied semi-conductor raw material liquid etc. carried out thermal polymerization, and was formed in coating liquid can be formed. Therefore, formation of the multilayer structure of the silicon which consists of a vapor growth layer and

a liquid phase growth phase on a base can be prevented, and membraneous quality can obtain the uniform silicon film. Moreover, while the problem of the cost side in the conventional silicon film formation of a CVD method etc. is avoidable, the application to the device process of the silicon film etc. spreads according to the membraneous quality formed being uniform within the film.

## [Translation done.]

#### \* NOTICES \*

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#### **DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

# [Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the outline cross section of the equipment used for formation of the silicon film of the examples 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the outline cross section of the equipment used for formation of the silicon film of the examples 5 and 6 of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is the outline cross section of the conventional equipment used for the comparative experiments of formation of the silicon film.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Spreading Room
- 2 Film Production Room
- 3 Semi-conductor Feeding Rhine
- 4 Gas Supply Rhine
- 5 Exhaust Air Rhine
- 6 Heating Heater
- 7 Spin Coater
- 8 Substrate (Base)
- 8a Spreading side
- 9 Silicon Adhesion Member
- 9a Raw material adhesion side
- 10 Silicon Adhesion Member
- 10a Raw material adhesion side
- 11 Gate Valve
- 20 Silicon Film Formation Equipment
- --- 30 Silicon Film Formation Equipment

## [Translation done.]

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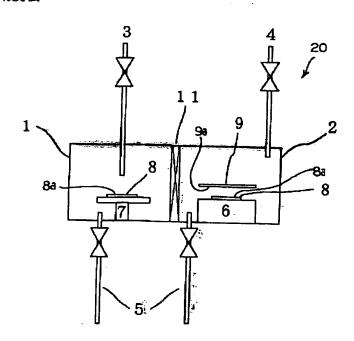
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# (54) 【発明の名称】 シリコン膜形成装置及びシリコン膜形成方法

#### (57)【要約】

【課題】 膜質が均一であるシリコン膜を形成可能なシリコン膜形成装置及びシリコン膜形成方法を提供する。

【解決手段】 シリコン腹形成装置20は、半導体原料液が塗布された基板8をヒータ6により加熱して基板8上にシリコン膜を形成させるシリコン膜形成装置であり、基板8の半導体原料液の塗布面8aと対向する位置に配設され、加熱により塗布面8aから気化した半導体原料を付着させる原料付着面9aを有するシリコン付着部材9を備える。



## 【特許請求の範囲】 【請求項1】

半導体原料液が塗布された基体を加熱手 段により加熱して基体上にシリコン膜を形成させるシリ コン膜形成装置において、基体の半導体原料液の塗布面 と対向する位置に配設され、加熱により塗布面から気化 した半導体原料を付着させる原料付着面を有するシリコ ン付着部材を備えたことを特徴とするシリコン膜形成装 置。

【請求項2】 半導体原料液が、液体状の原料のみでな るか、原料の溶液からなり、シリコン付着部材の原料付 着面が、少なくとも加熱の際に基体の半導体原料液の塗 布面から所定の間隔を有して基体を覆うように形成され てなる請求項1に記載のシリコン膜形成装置。

【請求項3】 シリコン付着部材の原料付着面が、平面 状または椀状に形成された、板状もしくはメッシュ状の 部材である請求項1または2に記載のシリコン膜形成装 置。

【請求項4】 シリコン付着部材の原料付着面が、5~ 180mmの間隔を有して基体の半導体原料液の塗布面 と対向する請求項1~3のいずれか1つに記載のシリコ ン膜形成装置。

【請求項5】 気化した半導体原料を付着させる際、シ リコン付着部材の温度が基体の半導体原料液の塗布面の 温度よりも低くなるよう設定されてなる請求項1~4の いずれか1つに記載のシリコン膜形成装置。

【請求項6】 原料付着面が、少なくとも基体の投射影 を投影するに足る面積を有する請求項1~5のいずれか 1 つに記載のシリコン膜形成装置。

【請求項7】 半導体原料液を基体上に塗布した後、加 熱によりこの基体上にシリコン膜を形成させるシリコン 膜形成方法において、請求項1~6のいずれか1つに記 載の装置を用いることを特徴とするシリコン膜形成方 法。

【請求項8】 半導体原料液が、一般式Sin Rm Sy i (nはn≥1の整数、Rはそれぞれ独立に水素、有機 基からなる群から選択される。Syはシリル基、m+i = 2 n + 2、mはm≥0の整数、iはi≥0の整数) あ るいはSiaRt Syw (qはq≥3の整数、Rはそれ ぞれ独立に水素、有機基からなる群から選択される。S yはシリル基、t+w=2q、tはt≥0の整数、wは w≧0の整数)、ならびにSin Xk Hi(Xはハロゲ ン原子、k+j=2n+2、kはk≥1の整数、jはj ≧0の整数、nはn≥1の整数) あるいはSia Xv H z (Xはハロゲン原子、y+z=2q、yは $y \ge 1$ の整 数、zはz≧0の整数、qはq≥3の整数)で表される 化合物である請求項7に記載のシリコン膜の形成方法。

【請求項9】 シリコン膜の形成が、不活性ガス雰囲気 中で行われる請求項7または8に記載のシリコン膜形成 方法。

a以上の雰囲気ガス中で行われる請求項7から9のいず れか1つに記載のシリコン膜形成方法。

【請求項11】 半導体原料液の塗布が、基体上に塗布 厚み1μm以上で行われる請求項7から10のいずれか 1つに記載のシリコン膜形成方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、シリコン膜形成装置及 びシリコン膜形成方法に関し、特にLSI、薄膜トラン ジスタ、太陽電池等の光電変換装置及び感光体等に用い るシリコン膜についてのシリコン膜形成装置及びシリコ ン膜形成方法に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、多結晶シリコン膜(以下、「po ly-Si膜」と称する)やアモルファスシリコン膜 (以下、「a-Si膜」と称する)の形成方法として は、シランガスを用いた熱CVD (Chemical Vapor Dep osition )法、プラズマCVD法、光CVD法等が利用 されており、一般にはpoly-Si膜の形成には熱C VD法が、a-Si膜の形成にはプラスマCVD法が広 く用いられている。

【0003】高次シランガスを用いたCVD法として は、高次シランガスを大気圧以上の圧力下で熱分解する 方法(特公平4-62073号公報)、環状シランガス を熱分解する方法(特公平5-469号公報)、分岐シ ランガスを用いる方法(特開昭60-26665号公 報)、トリシラン以上の高次のシランガスを用いて48 0℃以下で熱CVDを行う方法(特公平5-56852 号公報)等が提案されている。しかし、これらのCVD 法で形成できる膜はa-Si膜であり、また、これらの CVD法には以下の問題点がある。

【0004】すなわち、①気相反応を用いるため気相で 粒子が発生し、シリコン膜形成装置の汚染やデバイスの 歩留まり低下等の問題を生じる。②原料をガス状で用い るため、表面に凹凸のある基体上に良好なステップカバ レージをもつ膜が得にくい。③シリコン膜形成速度が遅 くスループットが低い。 ④プラズマCVD法においては 高周波発生装置等の複雑で高価な装置が必要となる。⑤ 高価な高真空装置が必要となる等である。

【0005】そこで、これら①から⑤の問題を回避する ために、気相反応ではなく液体状の原料を用いる方法が 提案されている。例えば、液体状高次シランを基体上に 塗布した後、昇温し、昇温過程を含む熱履歴を経させて 塗布膜内で分解反応させ、基体上にシリコン膜を形成さ せるもの(特開平7-267621号公報)や、一般式 - (SiR) n- (Rは水素、β位水素を有する炭素数 2以上のアルキル基およびフェニル基、シリル基からな る群より選択される少なくとも1種) で表されるポリシ ランの溶液を基板上に塗布した後、熱分解によりシリコ 【請求項10】 シリコン膜の形成が、圧力が10kP 50 ンを遊離させるもの(特開平9-237927号公報)

がある。

#### [0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】LSI、薄膜トランジスタ、太陽電池等の光電変換装置及び感光体等に用いるシリコン膜は、基板上に形成されたその膜質が膜内で均一である必要がある。しかし、液体状高次シラン等の蒸気圧の高い原料の塗布、加熱分解による方法では、塗布された半導体原料液が加熱により熱重合して半導体原料液と基板との界面側からシリコン膜が形成され、基準で成長してなる層(「液相成長層」と称する)と、塗布面から加熱により気化し、雰囲気中に拡散した半導体原料の一部が、塗布面からの気化が収まった後、基板上で熱重合して形成された層(「気相成長層」と称する)との多層構造をつくるため、均一な膜質が得られない。これは液体状の原料のみでなる原料を用いた場合だけでなく、原料を溶媒に溶解した原料の溶液を用いた場合でも同様である。

【0007】本発明は、上記の問題点に鑑みてなされたものであり、上記した①から⑤の問題を回避し、膜質が均一であるシリコン膜を形成可能なシリコン膜形成装置及びシリコン膜形成方法を提供するものである。

#### [0008]

【課題を解決するための手段】この発明によれば、半導体原料液が塗布された基体を加熱手段により加熱して基体上にシリコン膜を形成させるシリコン膜形成装置において、基体の半導体原料液の塗布面と対向する位置に配設され、加熱により塗布面から気化した半導体原料を付着させる原料付着面を有するシリコン付着部材を備えたことを特徴とするシリコン膜形成装置が提供される。

【0009】かくして、本発明のシリコン膜形成装置では、液体状高次シラン等の蒸気圧の高い液体状の半導体原料または半導体原料の溶液を基体上に塗布し、加熱して分解させシリコン膜を形成する際に、塗布面から加熱により気化したシリコン粒子及び半導体原料を、基体の半導体原料液塗布面と対向する位置に配設されたシリコン付着部材の原料付着面に付着させることができる。これにより、基体上には塗布された半導体原料液の高次シラン等が塗布液中で熱重合して形成された熱重合膜の層(液相成長層)のみからなるシリコン膜を形成できる。したがって、基体上に気相成長層と液相成長層とからなるシリコンの多層構造の形成を防止でき、膜質が均一であるシリコン膜を得ることができる。

## [0010]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明のシリコン膜形成装置は、 少なくとも基体を収納するチャンバーと、基体を支持す る基体支持手段と、支持部に支持された基体を加熱する 加熱手段と、チャンバー内の基体に半導体原料液を供給する原料液供給手段と、不活性ガスによりチャンバー内 を加圧・減圧する圧力調整手段と、基体の半導体原料液 の塗布面と対向する位置に配設され加熱により気化した 50

半導体原料を付着させるシリコン付着部材とを備える。

【0011】チャンバーは、チャンバー内の基体に半導体原料液を塗布する塗布室と、半導体原料液が塗布された基体を加熱して基体上にシリコン膜を形成する製膜室との2室からなるものが好ましい。この場合、例えば、ゲートバルブによりチャンバー内を上記2室に隔絶し、塗布室で半導体原料液が塗布された基体を製膜室に搬送する基体搬送手段を備えるのが好ましい。基体搬送手段としては、マニュピレータを備えたロボット機構、コンベア等が挙げられる。塗布室は、基体に供給された半導体原料液を基体上に一様に展開させるための機構、例えば、スピンコーターを備えるのが好ましい。

【0012】半導体原料液の塗布と基体の加熱とを1室で行う場合には、基体搬送手段が不要となるが、スピンコーター等の原料液展開の機構、加熱手段及び原料液供給手段の適正配置が必要となる。基体支持手段は、半導体原料液を塗布した基体の塗布面がシリコン付着部材に対向するよう基体を水平に、あるいは所定の角度で支持するもので、基体を支持台に接着、把持、ネジ止め、あるいは水平面に載置して固定枠内に挿入することにより基体の変位を防止できるものが好ましい。

【0013】気化した半導体原料を付着させる際、シリコン付着部材の温度が基体の半導体原料液の塗布面の温度よりも低くなるよう設定されることが必須である。このため、シリコン付着部材が基体よりも遠位側となるよう加熱手段が配置されるのが好ましい。加熱手段は、半導体原料液の塗布が可能なように半導体原料の固体化合物が液体となる温度まで上げることができるものが好ましい。加熱手段の具体例としては、セラミックヒータ、赤外線ランプ等が挙げられる。

【0014】この発明によるシリコン付着部材は、少なくとも加熱の際に、基体の半導体原料液の塗布面から所定の間隔を有して基体を覆うように配設されるのが好ましい。シリコン付着部材は、塗布面から気化した半導体原料液が雰囲気中で熱重合してなる気相生成物を付着させる部材であり、気相生成物を付着させる適切な付着面を有するものが好ましい。シリコン付着部材の材質としては、石英等が挙げられる。

【0015】シリコン付着部材の原料付着面は、平面状または椀状に形成された、板状もしくはメッシュ状の部材で構成されるのが好ましい。これらのシリコン付着部材の付着面は、基体の半導体原料液の塗布面と対向する部位が主面となるが、その反対側の面あるいは側面も付着面となり得る。原料付着面は、5~180mmの間隔を有して基体の半導体原料液の塗布面と対向するように配設されるのが望ましい。また、原料付着面は、少なくとも基体の投射影を投影するに足る面積を有するのが好ましい。

【0016】原料付着面は、平面状に形成すれば気化した半導体原料を均一に付着させることができるが、椀状

に形成すれば面と平行する方向への拡散を防止できる。 さらに原料付着面にメッシュ状の部材を使用すれば、椀 状等に形成した場合に生じる椀内の圧力上昇を抑えるこ とができる。メッシュを構成する網目の形状は特に限定 されないが、例えば格子(矩形)、多角形、円、楕円等 が挙げられる。網目の目の開き(大きさ)、網を構成す る線材の直径及び幅等は特に限定されない。

【0017】この発明における半導体原料液は、液体状 の原料のみでなるか、原料の溶液からなる。半導体原料 液は、一般式Si<sub>n</sub> R<sub>m</sub> Sy<sub>i</sub> (nはn≥1の整数、R はそれぞれ独立に水素、有機基からなる群から選択され る。Syはシリル基、m+i=2n+2、mはm≥0の 整数、iはi≥0の整数) あるいはSia Rt Sy w(qはq≥3の整数、Rはそれぞれ独立に水素、有機 基からなる群から選択される。Syはシリル基、t+w =2q、tはt≥0の整数、wはw≥0の整数)、なら びに $Si_n X_k H_i$  (Xはハロゲン原子、k+j=2n+2、kはk≥1の整数、jはj≥0の整数、nはn≥ 1の整数) あるいはSig Xy Hz (Xはハロゲン原 子、y+z=2q、yはy≥1の整数、zはz≥0の整 数、qはq≥3の整数)で表される化合物である。な お、上記した一般式Sia Rt Syw 及びSia Xv H z の化合物は、環状シラン誘導体を示す。

【0018】上記の有機基としては、エチル、tーブチ ル、オクタデシル、フェニル等が挙げられる。これらの 有機基を含む半導体原料化合物としては、SiH3(C18)  $H_{37}$ )[ $\frac{1}{3}$  $\frac{1}{3}$ エチルシラン]、テトラフェニルシラン[Si(C6H) 5)4)]1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6-ドデカt-プチルヘキサシラン[ $Si_6H$ 2 (C (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>)<sub>12</sub>)]、オクタデカエチルオクタ シラン[Sig (C2 H5) 18]、オクタ tープチルシ クロテトラシラン[Si4 (C(CH3)3)8] ノル マルテトラシラン  $(n-S_i)_4H_{10}$  、ノルマルペンタ シラン  $(n-Si_5H_{12})$ 、ノルマルヘキサシラン  $(n-Si_5H_{12})$ -Si<sub>6</sub>H<sub>14</sub>)、ノルマルヘプタシラン(n-Si<sub>7</sub>H 16) 、シクロペンタシラン (S i 5 H<sub>10</sub>) 、シクロヘキ サシラン (Si<sub>6</sub> H<sub>12</sub>)、シクロデカシラン (Si<sub>10</sub>H 20) 等が挙げられる。上記のハロゲン原子としては、フ ッ素、塩素、臭素等が挙げられる。これらのハロゲン原 子を含む半導体原料化合物としては、トリプロモシラン (SiHBrg)、ヘキサクロロジシラン(Si2 Cl 6)、オクタフルオロトリシラン(Sig Fg)、ドデ カクロロペンタシラン(Si5 Cl<sub>12</sub>)等が挙げられ る。これらの化合物は単独で用いてもよく、混合物とし て用いてもよい。

【0019】上記化合物のうち、ノルマルテトラシラン  $(n-Si_4H_{10})$ 、ノルマルペンタシラン  $(n-Si_5H_{12})$ 、ノルマルヘキサシラン  $(n-Si_6H_{14})$ 、ノルマルヘプタシラン  $(n-Si_7H_{16})$ 、シクロペン

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タシラン( $Si_5H_{10}$ )、シクロへキサシラン( $Si_6H_{12}$ )、トリプロモシラン( $SiHBr_3$ )、ヘキサクロロジシラン( $Si_2Cl_6$ )、オクタフルオロトリシラン( $Si_3F_8$ )、オクタデシルシラン(SiH3( $Cl_8H_{37}$ )、テトラエチルシランSi( $C2H_5$ )4等、及びこれらの異性体は、常温で液体であるため各化合物自体を基体に塗布可能であるが、溶媒に溶かして溶液として用いてもよい。この溶媒には、トルエン、キシレン、石油エーテル等が挙げられる。

【0020】また上記化合物のうち、ノルマルデカシラン  $(n-Si_{10}H_{22})$ 、シクロデカシラン  $(Si_{10}H_{22})$ 、シクロデカシラン  $(Si_{5}Cl_{12})$ 、デデカクロロペンタシラン  $(Si_{5}Cl_{12})$ 、テトラフェニルシラン  $(Si_{6}Cl_{12})$ 、テトラフェニルシラン  $(Si_{6}Cl_{12})$ 、カーク・ボデカ  $(Si_{6}H_{12})$   $(Si_{6}H_{12})$   $(Si_{6}H_{12})$   $(Si_{13}Cl_{12})$   $(Si_{14}Cl_{12})$   $(Si_{14$ 

【0021】これら化合物が液体となる温度に雰囲気温度を上げることにより、半導体原料液を基体に塗布することができる。この発明によるシリコン膜の形成は、不活性ガス雰囲気中で行われるのが好ましい。不活性ガスとしては、ヘリウム、ネオン、アルゴン、キセノン等が挙げられる。不活性ガス雰囲気下の不活性ガスの圧力は、好ましくは10kPa以上である。

【0022】この発明によれば、半導体原料液を基体上に塗布した後、加熱によりこの基体上にシリコン膜を形成させるシリコン膜形成方法において、半導体原料液の塗布は、基体上に塗布厚み1μm以上で行われるのが好ましい。半導体原料液の基体上での塗布厚みは、スピンコーターの回転速度、回転時間等による基体上への原料展開機構や基体上への原料供給量により調整、制御される。本発明による半導体原料液を基体上に塗布した後、加熱によりこの基体上にシリコン膜を形成させるシリコン膜形成装置としては、例えば、図1または図2に示すような装置が挙げられ、以下に示す工程により上記の目的が達成される。

【0023】本発明によりシリコン膜を形成するには、まず、製膜用のチャンバー内に基体(基板)を固定し、基体の表面に半導体原料液、すなわち、液体状の半導体原料または半導体原料の溶液を好ましくは1 μ m以上の厚さに塗布する。次に、加熱手段により基体及び塗布面を加熱する。このとき、塗布液中では、熱重合により塗布液と半導体原料液及び基板との界面側からシリコン膜が形成、成長し、液相成長層として基板上に堆積される。従来、塗布面から気化し、雰囲気中に拡散した半導体原料の一部は、塗布面からの気化が収まった後、液相

成長層上に付着され、加熱により熱重合してしまう。

【0024】また雰囲気中に拡散した半導体原料の一部は、基体及びヒータ等の熱源からの輻射熱により雰囲気中(気相中)で熱重合して前記液相成長層の上に気相成長層となって堆積し、液相成長層と気相成長層とが積層してなる多層構造のシリコン膜を形成するため、均一な膜質の形成が困難であった。本発明では、前記液相成長層の上に気相成長層となって堆積される気相生成物を、基板の塗布面と対向する位置に配設されたシリコン付着部材に選択的に付着させるので液相成長層のみが堆積してなる膜質の均一なシリコン膜を形成することができる。

#### [0025]

【実施例】以下、本発明の各実施例を具体的に説明する。

<実施例1>実験装置として図1に示した装置20を使用した。装置20は、チャンパー内に形成された塗布室1と製膜室2とを有し、これら両室はゲートパルブ11により開放可能に隔絶されている。塗布室1には、半導体原料液の供給ライン3と排気ライン5とが、製膜室2にはガス供給ライン4、排気ラインが5が備えられている。また、塗布室1内にはスピンコーター7が、製膜室2内には加熱ヒータ6、加熱ヒータ6上に載置された石英基板8に対向するよう、石英を材料とする板状のシリコン付着部材9が設置されている。シリコン付着部材9が基板8の塗布面8aに対向する面には、平面状の原料付着面9aが形成されている。

【0026】加熱ヒータ6は、図中上面に加熱面を有するセラミックヒータからなる。スピンコーター7の図中上面及び加熱ヒータ6の加熱面には、載置された石英基板8を固定枠に挿入して基板8を固定する基体支持手段がそれぞれ形成されている(図示せず)。さらに、塗布室1と製膜室2とを連通してスピンコーター7上の基板8を加熱ヒータ6上に搬送する基体搬送手段を有する(図示せず)。

【0027】半導体原料液としてノルマルテトラシラン、ノルマルペンタシラン、ノルマルヘキサシランの液体状高次シラン混合液を使用し、以下に示す手順で製膜を行った。まず、ゲートバルブ11を開いた状態で、塗布室1及び製膜室2を2×10<sup>-4</sup>Paまで真空排気した後、ガス供給ライン4からヘリウムガスを40kPaまで導入した。次に、半導体原料供給ライン3から石英基板8上にノルマルテトラシラン、ノルマルペンタシラン、ノルマルヘキサシランの液体状高次シラン混合液1.6cm³を滴下した後、スピンコーターにより石英基板8の全面に塗布した。次に再度、ガス供給ライン4から塗布室1及び製膜室2内にヘリウムガスを導入し、100kPaまで加圧した。次に、石英基板8を加熱ヒーター6上に移動させ、ゲートバルブ11を閉じた。

【0028】その後、排気ライン5からヘリウムガスを 50

排気し、製膜室2内の圧力を40kPaにした。石英基板8を毎分100℃で600℃まで昇温し、600℃で30分間基板温度を保持して石英基板8上にシリコン膜を形成させた。昇温及び温度保持の間は、適宜、排気ライン5からヘリウムガスを排気して製膜室2内の圧力を40kPaに保った。製膜終了後、シリコン付着部材9にはシリコンが付着していた。基板8上に得られたシリコン膜の断面構造を透過型電子顕微鏡で観察したところ、多層構造は認められなかった。

【0029】<実施例2>ガラス基板8を毎分100℃で450℃まで昇温し、450℃で30分間基板温度を保持した以外は、実施例1と同様にしてシリコン膜を形成させた。製膜終了後、シリコン付着部材9にはシリコンが付着していた。基板8上に得られたシリコン膜の断面構造を透過型電子顕微鏡で観察したところ、多層構造は認められなかった。

【0030】<実施例3>半導体原料液としてオクタ t ープチルシクロテトラシラン (Si<sub>4</sub> (C (C H<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>)<sub>8</sub>)のトルエン溶液を用い、これをガラス基

H3)3)8)のトルエン溶液を用い、これをガラス基板8上に塗布した後、トルエンを蒸発させてから、ガラス基板8を毎分100℃で450℃まで昇温し、450℃で30分間基板温度を保持した以外は、実施例1と同様にしてシリコン膜を形成させた。製膜終了後、シリコン付着部材9にはシリコンが付着していた。基板8上に得られたシリコン膜の断面構造を透過型電子顕微鏡で観察したところ、多層構造は認められなかった。

【0031】<実施例4>半導体原料液としてドデカクロロペンタシラン(Si5 Cl12)の石油エーテル溶液を用い、これをガラス基板8上に塗布した後、石油エーテルを蒸発させてから、ガラス基板8を毎分100℃で450℃まで昇温し、450℃で30分間基板温度を保持した以外は、実施例1と同様にしてシリコン膜を形成させた。製膜終了後、シリコン付着部材9にはシリコンが付着していた。基板8上に得られたシリコン膜の断面構造を透過型電子顕微鏡で観察したところ、多層構造は認められなかった。

【0032】<実施例5>実験装置として図2に示した装置30を使用した。装置30の塗布室1には、半導体原料供給ライン3と排気ライン5が、製膜室2にはガス供給ライン4、排気ライン5が備えられている。また、塗布室1内にはスピンコーター7が、製膜室2内には加熱ヒーター6及び加熱ヒータ6上に載置された石英基板8を覆うようにメッシュ状のシリコン付着部材10が設置されている。メッシュ状のシリコン付着部材10は、石英を材料として椀状に形成され、メッシュを構成する線材の表面が原料付着面10aとなる。半導体原料液としてノルマルテトラシラン、ノルマルペンタシラン、ノルマルへキサシランの液体状高次シラン混合液を使用し、以下に示す手順で製膜を行った。

【0033】まず、ゲートバルブ11を開いた状態で、

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塗布室1及び製膜室2を2×10<sup>-4</sup>Paまで真空排気した後、ガス供給ライン4からヘリウムガスを40kPaまで導入した。次に、半導体原料供給ライン3から石英基板8上にノルマルテトラシラン、ノルマルペンタシラン、ノルマルへキサシランの液体状高次シラン混合液1.6cm³を滴下した後、スピンコーターにより石英基板8全面に塗布した。次に、再度、ガス供給ライン4から塗布室1及び製膜室2内にヘリウムガスを導入、100kPaまで加圧した。次に、石英基板8を加熱ヒーター6上に移動させ、ゲートバルブ11を閉じた。

【0034】その後、排気ライン5からヘリウムガスを排気し、製膜室2内の圧力を40kPaにした。石英基板8を毎分100℃で600℃まで昇温し、600℃で30分間基板温度を保持して石英基板8上にシリコン膜を形成させた。昇温及び温度保持中は適宜、排気ライン5からヘリウムガスを排気して製膜室2内の圧力を40kPaに保った。製膜終了後、シリコン付着部材9にはシリコンが付着していた。基板8上に得られたシリコン膜の断面構造を透過型電子顕微鏡で観察したところ、多層構造は認められなかった。

【0035】<実施例6>ガラス基板8を毎分100℃で450℃まで昇温し、450℃で30分間基板温度を保持した以外は、実施例3と同様にしてシリコン膜を形成させた。製膜終了後、シリコン付着部材9にはシリコンが付着していた。基板8上に得られたシリコン膜の断面構造を透過型電子顕微鏡で観察したところ、多層構造は認められなかった。

【0036】<比較例>本発明のシリコン膜形成装置に よるシリコン膜の形成を、従来のシリコン膜形成装置に よるシリコン膜の形成と比較するために、図3に示した 従来のシリコン膜形成装置100を使用してシリコン膜 を形成した。装置100は、本発明のシリコン膜形成装 置20、30と対比してシリコン付着部材9、10に相 当する部材を備えていない点で異なっている。半導体原 料液としてノルマルテトラシラン、ノルマルペンタシラ ン、ノルマルヘキサシランの液体状高次シラン混合液を 使用し、以下に示す手順でシリコン膜の形成を行った。 【0037】まず、ゲートバルブ11を開いた状態で、 塗布室1及び製膜室2を2×10−4Paまで真空排気し た後、ガス供給ライン4からヘリウムガスを40kPa まで導入した。次に、半導体原料供給ライン3から石英 基板8上にノルマルテトラシラン、ノルマルペンタシラ ン、ノルマルヘキサシランの液体状高次シラン混合液 1. 6 c m<sup>3</sup> を滴下した後、スピンコーターにより石英 基板8全面に塗布した。次に、再度、ガス供給ライン4 から塗布室1及び製膜室2内にヘリウムガスを導入し、 100kPaまで加圧し、石英基板8を加熱ヒーター6 上に移動させ、ゲートバルブ11を閉じた。その後、排 気ライン5からヘリウムガスを排気し製膜室2内の圧力 10

を40kPaにし、石英基板8を毎分100℃で600 ℃まで昇温し、600℃で30分間基板温度を保持して 石英基板8上にシリコン膜を形成させた。昇温及び温度 保持中は適宜、排気ライン5からヘリウムガスを排気し て製膜室2内の圧力を40kPaに保った。石英基板8 上に得られたシリコン膜の断面構造を透過型電子顕微鏡 で観察したところ、結晶性の異なる多層構造となっていることが認められた。

#### [0038]

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、液体状高次シラン等の 蒸気圧の高い液体状の半導体原料または半導体原料の溶 液を基体上に塗布し、加熱して分解させシリコン膜を形 成する際に、塗布面から加熱により気化したシリコン粒 子及び半導体原料を、基体の半導体原料液塗布面と対向 する位置に配設されたシリコン付着部材の原料付着面に 付着させることができる。これにより、基体上には塗布 された半導体原料液の高次シラン等が塗布液中で熱重合 して形成された熱重合膜の層(液相成長層)のみからな るシリコン膜を形成できる。したがって、基体上に気相 成長層と液相成長層とからなるシリコンの多層構造の形 成を防止でき、膜質が均一であるシリコン膜を得ること ができる。また、CVD法等の従来のシリコン膜形成に おけるコスト面等の問題を回避できるとともに、形成さ れる膜質が膜内で均一であることによりシリコン膜のデ バイスプロセス等への応用が広がる。

## 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の実施例1、2、3、4のシリコン膜の 形成に用いた装置の概略横断面である。

【図2】本発明の実施例5、6のシリコン膜の形成に用いた装置の概略横断面である。

【図3】シリコン膜の形成の比較実験に用いた従来の装置の概略横断面である。

## 【符号の説明】

- 1 塗布室
- 2 製膜室
- 3 半導体原料供給ライン
- 4 ガス供給ライン
- 5 排気ライン
- 6 加熱ヒーター
- 7 スピンコーター
- 8 基板(基体)
- 8 a 塗布面
- 9 シリコン付着部材
- 9 a 原料付着面
- 10 シリコン付着部材
- 10a 原料付着面
- 11 ゲートバルブ
- 20 シリコン膜形成装置
- 30 シリコン膜形成装置

